

1979: "Treasures" of Tutankhamen brings 1.8 million visitors.

1981: "Art of Louis Comfort Tiffany: exhibition."

1986: "The New Painting: Impressionism" exhibition.

1987: Harry S. Parker III becomes Director of The Fine Arts Museums of San Francisco.

1995: Trustees decide on a \$96 million plan to demolish present building housing de Young Memorial Museum, build new structure on site.

1995: Monet: Late Paintings at Giverny from the Musee Marmottan opens in San Francisco.

ONCE AGAIN, BILL CLINTON SIDES AGAINST OUR MILITARY

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 28, 1995

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, last week, in a meeting with college students, President Clinton told them that it would be justifiable to remove ROTC programs from campuses if the colleges objected to the policy of "don't ask, don't tell".

Mr. Speaker, as a consequence of the President's position, I intend to offer amendments to several of the appropriations bills to insure that no Federal financial assistance goes to any college or university which has a policy of denying ROTC on campus. A group of alternative lifestyle students and draft-dodging, socialist professors are simply not going to set defense policy in this country. And if they do deny ROTC programs on their campuses, they had better be prepared to go without Federal financial assistance of any kind.

The U.S. Congress, after months of difficult work, reached a workable compromise. It was not a compromise that either side was particularly pleased with, but it was approved by the Congress and signed into law by President Clinton.

If this President lacks the leadership to support this policy, I will reopen the issue and put it back on his desk several times this year and next, during the Presidential election. Once again, President Clinton is showing his true colors by supporting the alternative lifestyle crowd at the expense of our men and women in uniform.

GOP WELFARE PLAN WEAKENS FOSTER CARE POLICIES

HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 28, 1995

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, in 1980 I was the principal House author of P.L. 96-272, the landmark law that reformed Federal foster care and adoption laws, and established both a priority for preventive service and legal protections for foster children to assure them access to services and an appropriate foster placement. In addition, this important law provided Federal supports for adoption of children who could not be returned to their natural families.

The Republican welfare reform bill passed narrowly by the House last week is unfair to

many, but none more so than the foster children who have no one to turn to but government for essential care. By eviscerating P.L. 96-272, the Republican bill will return us to the sorry situation prior to its enactment when States and even the Federal Government were unable even to tell us the number of children in foster placement, let alone the appropriateness of those placements, what services were being offered to the child and the natural parents, and what the long-term plan was for that child.

Foster children today enjoy far better legal protection than prior to 1980, but many States still need to be pressured to comply with the law's safeguards for these most vulnerable of children. In fact, nearly half of the States are today under court order, or have been sued, for violating the law.

Yet despite the general sympathy for moving programs back to the local government, many of these entities recognize they cannot manage a foster care program on their own or without the support and guidance provided by P.L. 96-272. Indeed, organizations like the National Association of State Legislators and the National Association of Counties are on record as opposing the way the Republican welfare bill undermines the foster care policies of the last 15 years and places children at risk.

It took 5 years of hard effort, working with States, children's organizations, the courts, and many others to achieve the major reform of 96-272. Yet foster children were barely recognized in the debate over the welfare bill of 1995.

Let us not make foster children again the forgotten children. Let us not throw out important and valuable reforms based on some half-baked ideological crusade. I am hopeful that the Senate, which played a key role in the development of 96-272, will again intervene to save the safeguards that have improved the foster care system, and helped hundreds of thousands of children have a better chance at permanency and success.

HONORING ANTHONY W.W. TANTILLO

HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 28, 1995

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, on April 1, 1995, the Supreme Council of the Royal Arcanum, the Grand Council of New York and the Claremont Council No. 1655 will be holding an investiture ceremony for 82d legion of honor member Anthony W.W. Tantillo.

Mr. Tantillo, a lifelong Bronx resident, is being honored for his many years of service and dedication to the Royal Arcanum. In addition, Mr. Tantillo has been an active member of the Columbus Alliance and the Sons of Italy.

I am sure that Mr. Tantillo's family, neighbors and friends join me in congratulating him on this achievement.

NOTING THE PASSING OF REV. MICHAEL J. LAVELLE; PRESIDENT OF JOHN CARROLL UNIVERSITY

HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 28, 1995

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, I rise with sadness today upon learning of the passing of Rev. Michael J. Lavelle on Saturday, March 25, 1995. For the past 7 years, Father Lavelle served as President of John Carroll University, which is located in my congressional district. I join members of the Cleveland community, the John Carroll University family, and others in mourning the passing of this distinguished individual.

In an article which appeared in the March 26th edition of the Plain Dealer, Father Lavelle is referred to as a "strong visionary, capable president and friend." These words are very appropriate in describing an individual whose academic career spanned 26 years, and whose devotion as a Jesuit priest earned him the admiration and respect of his colleagues throughout the Nation. Additionally, those of us who benefited from Father Lavelle's friendship recall his love and concern for his fellow man. Over the years, I enjoyed a close working relationship with Father Lavelle and his staff at John Carroll. I admired him for his strong leadership and commitment to educating our youth.

Mr. Speaker, the Plain Dealer article brings into greater perspective the life and contributions of an individual who will never be forgotten. I want to share this article with my colleagues and the Nation. Father Lavelle was very special to those who knew him. I extend my deepest sympathy to his sister, Helen Lavelle, and the entire John Carroll University family.

JCU'S LAVELLE DEAD AT 60

LEADER IN ACADEMIA AND JESUIT ORDER

(By Richard M. Peery)

UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS.—The Rev. Michael J. Lavelle, a Jesuit priest whose long and distinguished career led him to the presidency of John Carroll University, died yesterday at the A.M. McGregor Home in east Cleveland.

He never regained consciousness after collapsing Feb. 27 from severe cardiac arrhythmia, while working out at the university's physical fitness center. He was 60.

"Father Lavelle was a strong visionary, capable president, and he was also a friend," said Frederick F. Travis, acting JCU president. "He was very well liked on campus and was a popular choice for president in 1988 among both faculty and staff."

During Lavelle's tenure as the 21st president of John Carroll, the freshman class enrollment grew from 500 to more than 700. He was instrumental in having two dormitories built to house the influx of students.

He also helped initiate the movement of John Carroll's athletic teams from the President's Athletic Conference to the Ohio Athletic Conference. The change led to competition with Baldwin-Wallace, Mount Union, Wooster and Muskingum colleges.

His accomplishments were not limited to the university. Respected by his peers, he often was invited to participate in Catholic matters of international importance.

In 1983, Lavelle was elected to the 33rd General Congregation of the Society of Jesus, which established the direction of the worldwide Jesuit order for the last 12 years.

He also served as one of a dozen advisers to the American Catholic Bishops Committee on their pastoral letter on the economy in the 1980s.

An economist and an expert on Eastern Europe, he traveled to Soviet bloc countries more than 20 times, expanding his expertise in Soviet and international economics and working with his fellow Jesuits in those nations, many of whom had been driven underground.

The Cleveland native grew up in the Lakeview Terrace public-housing complex on the West Side. His father worked for the old Cleveland Transit System for 42 years, 28 of them on the Detroit Ave. and Clifton Blvd. streetcar lines.

Lavelle, a 1953 graduate of St. Ignatius High School, distinguished himself as a member of the school's football team, which won the 1952 West Senate League championship. He was voted the West Senate Most Valuable Player and was named to the All-Catholic High School football team. An all-scholastic offensive guard who also played defense, he received All-Ohio honorable mention.

Lavelle was a member of the school's track team for four years, played basketball for one year and played sandlot baseball in the summer.

He was inducted into the St. Ignatius Athletic Hall of Fame in 1988.

Several years ago, Lavelle had a quadruple heart bypass operation, but he could still be found in the gymnasium during many lunch hours playing pickup basketball with faculty members.

But it was another school activity that made the deepest impression on Lavelle as a teenager. One holiday, while delivering food baskets to the needy, he went to the home of a woman on Scovill Ave. who lived with just a mattress on the floor, a table and one chair. She cried when she received the food.

Lavelle said the experience made him decide to go into a profession where he would help people. The summer after he graduated from Ignatius, he decided to become a priest.

"Sure my parents were surprised, and some girlfriends too," he recalled years later.

Lavelle attended Xavier University in Cincinnati from 1953 to 1957. He earned degrees from Loyola University of Chicago and a doctorate at Boston College. He also studied at Harvard University's Russian Research Center in Boston and at the Sankt Georgen theology school in Frankfurt, Germany, where he was ordained in 1968.

He planned to say his first Mass on his father's birthday in 1969. But Lavelle returned to Cleveland early that year and delivered his first Mass at his father's funeral in Ascension Catholic Church.

Lavelle joined the John Carroll faculty in 1969 as an assistant professor of economics. He became chairman of the business department in 1973 and served as the dean of the School of Business from 1975 to 1977.

He left John Carroll to serve for six years as provincial superior of the Detroit Province of the Society of Jesus. He was the religious leader of 350 Jesuit priests and brothers in Michigan and Ohio.

He returned to John Carroll as academic vice president in 1984. Two years later, he took on additional duties as executive vice president for day-to-day operations. He was named president in 1988, succeeding the Rev. Thomas P. O'Malley, who resigned to take a teaching assignment in Africa.

Lavelle's inauguration was marked by his pledge to increase the university's commitment to community service and multicultural development. It was celebrated with a variety of ethnic foods and entertainment.

The multilingual priest, who was fluent in German and could read French, Italian,

Czech and Russian, was known for his love of ethnic art, tradition and food. At the start of each school year, he distributed to new faculty members a list of local restaurants known for their ethnic cuisine.

An amateur cook, he was known for preparing dishes such as linguini with red clam sauce. For many years, he volunteered as a cook for the Friends of Templum House benefit.

Lavelle was a trustee of Boston College, Xavier University and Magnificat High School. He was a former trustee of Canisius College, the University of Detroit, Loyola College in Maryland, St. Joseph's University in Philadelphia and the Jesuit School of Theology in Berkeley Calif.

He is survived by his sister, Helen of Chicago.

Services will be at 10 a.m. Wednesday at Gesu Catholic Church, 2470 Miramar Blvd., University Heights.

Schulte & Mahon-Murphy Funeral Home in Lyndhurst is in charge of arrangements.

FAMILY TAX CREDIT IS NOT FAIR

HON. SAM GIBBONS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 28, 1995

Mr. GIBBONS. Mr. Speaker, in recent days, we have seen a debate among the Republicans over the issue of whether they should breach their Contract With America by denying the family tax credit to the 3 percent of all taxpayers who have children and incomes over \$95,000. It is interesting to note at this time that, without much concern and with no debate, they have already breached their Contract With America by denying the family tax credit to low- and moderate-income families with large Social Security tax payments but small income tax liabilities.

All versions of the Contract With America before the introduction of H.R. 1215 provided a family tax credit with limited refundability for families with Social Security tax payments in excess of the earned income tax credit. In testimony before the Ways and Means Committee, the president of H&R Block commended the authors of the contract for including this limited refundability feature. He quite accurately pointed out that this feature enabled many low- and moderate-income working families to benefit from the family credit. In recent weeks Republicans have argued that this limited refundability was the result of inadvertent drafting errors. When one looks at the record, this explanation is difficult, if not impossible, to believe.

On September 27, 1994, Mr. Arney issued a press release which included the statutory draft of the family credit. He stated that the Republicans put the bill in a contract "so people can hold us accountable." On the first page of the bill included in that press release, the term "refundable" appears. On page 2 of the bill, it is quite clear that the credit was to be allowed against Social Security taxes. We now are willing to hold Mr. Arney and the rest of the Republicans accountable for their failure to retain this limited refundability feature in the bill reported by the Committee on Ways and Means.

On January 6, 1995, the family tax credit was reintroduced as part of H.R. 6. Again, we see the term "refundable" on page 2 of the bill. This time more care was taken to ensure

that the credit was actually refundable. There is more than a full page of detailed statutory language to guarantee that the credit is allowed against a taxpayer's Social Security tax liability. The bill also amends an obscure provision in title 31 of the United States Code which provides a permanent appropriation for refundable tax credits.

Recently a Republican aide was quoted as blaming the refundability contained in prior versions of the contract on "faceless, nameless, pointy bureaucrats." The fact is that H.R. 6 was drafted with the full participation of the Republican staff of the Ways and Means Committee and the staff of the Joint Tax Committee. The care and precision of the drafting contained that bill is an accurate reflection of the technical expertise of those staffs. To blame the refundability feature contained in that bill on an inadvertent drafting error is simply not believable.

The decision reflected in H.R. 1215 to deny the limited refundability feature of the family credit that was part of the original Contract With America was required to offset the cost of the additional corporate tax benefits provided in the bill. Denying limited refundability reduced the cost of the family tax credit by approximately \$13 billion over 5 years with over two-thirds of this revenue gain coming from working families with incomes less than \$50,000. Denying the family tax credit to families with incomes over \$95,000 raises approximately the same amount of money. The Republican leadership had a choice when developing H.R. 1215 and the choice they made was to reduce benefits to families earning less than \$50,000 rather than to reduce the benefits to families earning more than \$95,000.

The following examples show the effects of this contractual breach on hard-working, moderate-income families.

EXAMPLES OF FAMILIES WHO WOULD GET SMALLER FAMILY TAX CREDIT UNDER H.R. 1215 THAN UNDER THE ORIGINAL CONTRACT WITH AMERICA

Relative to the original Contract With America, H.R. 1215 makes the \$500-per-child family tax credit nonrefundable. This means that many working families who would have received credits under the original Contract will receive much smaller credits under H.R. 1215. H.R. 1215 takes \$13 billion out of the pockets of America's working families. In fact, two-thirds of that cutback from the original Contract will come from families with less than \$50,000. (Examples are for 1996).

Example 1—Young Couple With Their First Child: Family of 3, 1 Child \$15,000 per year.

Under the original Contract with America, this family would receive a family credit of \$500.

Under H.R. 1215, this family would receive a family tax credit of \$90.

Relative to the original Contract, this family will lose \$410.

Example 2—Middle-Aged Divorced Mother Back In the Work force: Family of 4, 3 Children, \$20,000.

Under the original Contract with America, this family would receive a family credit of \$1,500.

Under H.R. 1215, this family would receive a family tax credit of \$585.

Relative to the original Contract, this family will lose \$915.

Example 3—Family With One High-School-Educated Worker: Family of 5, 3 Children, \$22,000 per year.